

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1890.

No. 33.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT.

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

LOST OR MISLAIN.

A NOTE of hand for sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents, drawn by John Wilson in favour of Samuel Hancock, with John Berry as witness. The note was dated in March, 1819, payable one day after date. All persons are forewarned trading for said note, as it has never been endorsed or transferred to any person.

Samuel Hancock.

Sept. 12.

32-34

NOTICE.

AT August term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, administration of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of THOMAS WHITEHEAD, deceased, was granted to the subscriber, who then qualified according to law. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward immediately and settle their accounts; and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this advertisement will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

John Young, Adm.

Hillsborough, Sept. 4th, 1890.

31-4

TAILORING.

THE subscriber, in compliance with the wishes of the gentlemen of Hillsborough and its vicinity, has recommenced business, and will strictly attend to the duties of his profession. He returns his most sincere thanks to his former customers, and hopes for a continuance of their patronage.

One for two for sale. The subscriber has had constant employment and prompt payment. An apprentice who can sew well recommended will be taught the above profession.

James Andrews.

Sept. 6.

31-4

FOR SALE.

A handsome mahogany
Secretary

Apply at this Office.

Hillsborough, Sept. 6.

31-

STRAYED away, on Monday the 27th of August last, out of my jacket pocket, a pair of spectacles, the left eye cracked across and a little piece out of the upper side. Had on when they went away a steel clip. I expect they went away between H. Nally's mill and M. Murphy's tavern. Any person finding them and letting me know, shall receive from me a good name.

Samuel Woods.

Sept. 6.

31-

NOTICE.

WILLIAM H. FITTED having been duly appointed and commissioned Brigade Major of the 6th brigade of N. Carolina militia, and Thos. W. Holden, Quarter Master, and Thos. J. Vardis, aide-de-camp to the brigade general, with the rank of major; they are to be respected and observed accordingly.

Jehu Bird,

Brigadier General of the 6th Brigade,
North Carolina Militia.

August 20, 1890.

30-

Valuable Land FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land, lying immediately on Tar river, adjoining the town lots of Louisa (Franklin court house), containing

One Hundred and Eighty
Acres;

which land is of a superior quality, independent of its connection with said town, and may be seen by applying to Mr. Daniel Shines, who resides on it. The payment would be made easy to the purchaser, and terms known, by addressing a letter to the subscriber, directed to Cochran's Store post office, Person county, which will be attended to.

Nathaniel Norfleet.

Person County, Aug. 24.

30-40

BOOKS.

GENTLEMEN of the Bar, Physicians, and others, can be supplied with

Professional and Miscellaneous
Books.

From the Philadelphia market, at short notice, on application at this office.

Aug. 16.

Committed to the Jail of Guilford County.

TWO NEGROES, one man and one woman. The man says his name is EDWARD BEDFORD, and that he belongs to a Mr. Thomas Simons, of Guilford County, N. Carolina. Said negro is of a yellowish complexion, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, and about thirty-six years of age; has a black cloth coat and pantaloons of the same, two shirts, two pair cotton pantaloons and a fur hat. The woman is of low stature, inclining to be fleshy; had on when committed a black cotton habit, and has one other with her of the same kind. She calls her name BETSEY, and says she belongs to a man by the name of Men, a negro trader; her former master was Coleman, of Halifax County.

The owner or owners are desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take said negroes away.

James Dunning, Jailor.

August 16, 1890.

29-30

Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises in this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in July.

J. Witherspoon, Principal.

June 7.

18-41

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 10th of July last, a negro man named SAM, twenty-four or twenty-five years old, near six feet high, most made of a black complexion, and very likely. It is supposed he is lurking in the neighbourhood of Alexander Barland, near Hillsborough, as he has a wife there, or probably he may endeavor to pass as a free man, as he has been trying to procure a free pass. The above reward will be given to any person who may apprehend said negro and deliver him to me, or confine him in jail so that I get him again, if taken in this county, or twenty dollars if taken out of the county.

Lewis Hutchins.

Orange county, N. C. Aug. 3.

27-41

For sale, at the house formerly occupied as the Bank, the following

VALUABLE MEDICINES,

via.

LEE'S ELIXIR, a sovereign remedy for colds, obstructed coughs, catarrhs, asthma, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

ASTHMATIC PILLS, which give immediate relief in all asthma, difficulty of breathing, &c.

AROMATIC PILLS, for female complaints

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, an excellent remedy for certain complaints.

Antibilious Pills.

Fever and Ague Drops.

Eye Water.

Tooth Powder.

Worm-destroying Lozenges.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Corn Plaster.

Tooth-ache Pills.

Rheumatic Pills.

Restorative Pills.

Hillsborough, Aug. 9.

27-41

WOOL CARDING MACHINE.

THE subscriber has in complete operation, at A. B. Murphy's mills, on Haw River, in this county, a pair of machines for carding wool into balls. The machines are new, and the cards of a superior quality. It is necessary that wool brought to these machines should be freed from burrs and other hard substances, as they injure the cards. It should also be washed clean of dirt, and one pound of clean grease should be added to every ten or twelve pounds of wool. A sufficiency of tow or linen sheets (not woolen) should be brought to put the wools in.

Merino wool can be carded if those who have it will prepare it in the following manner: Take rain or river water, boil it, to which add an equal quantity of cold urine; stir the wool in this until the grease is extracted from the body of the wool and rises to the top; then take it out, rinse it in clear water, dry it, and it is ready for carding. The same preparation will do for the next and succeeding parcels. If the above directions cannot be attended to (which is best), wash the wool well in a strong soap suds. Work cannot be well done unless these directions are observed.

The advantage of a never failing stream will enable me to accommodate all who may favour me with their custom. Customers from a distance shall meet with dispatch, and every exertion will be used to have the work well done and expeditiously.

Samuel S. Claytor.

Aug. 2.

26-

NEW POST OFFICE.

A NEW POST OFFICE is established at Cochran's Level, Orange county, North Carolina. Due attention will be paid to the duties of the office by

Wm. Hyndman, P. M.

July 14.

24-41

NOTICE.

DURING my absence from the state, which will be for the space of two or three months, the duties of my office as County Surveyor, for Orange county, N. C. will be attended to by Mr. Joseph A. Woods, of Hillsborough, who is authorized to attend to the same.

Hugh Mulhollan.

Orange county, July 21, 1890.

NOTICE.

I HAVE on hand, at my blacksmith's shop, six miles south-east of Hillsborough, N. C. or six

WAGGONS,

well finished off for the road, which I will sell low for cash, or on a short credit to those whose punctuality can be relied on.

Wm. N. Pratt.

Orange county, Aug. 24.

28-30

The editor of the Raleigh Register is requested to give the above three insertions, and forward his account to this office.

NOTICE.

RAN away from the subscriber on Friday evening last, an apprentice by the name of JOHN TOLLAH. Had on when he went away a shirt and pair of trousers, and a wool hat; he is about fourteen years of age, and has dark blue eyes. This is to forewarn all persons from harboring or employing him, as they will be dealt with according to law.

David Riggs.

Orange county, Aug. 10.

28-30

Traveller's Inn.

A. MASON & Wm. CLIFTON.

HAVING purchased that well known stand in Hillsborough from Messrs. Hinton & Brant of Raleigh, formerly the property of Mr. Henry Thompson, inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now prepared to accommodate as many as may honour them with their company. They are provided with good beds, light, and will keep as good a table as the country will afford. They are also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best of provender. They solicit a share of the patronage of the public. Mr. Clifton will always give his personal services, and pledge himself to the public, to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction.

Hillsborough, N. C. April 10, 1890.

4-10

Mason Hall Eagle Hotel.

A. MASON.

WISHES to inform his former customers and the public generally, that he has nearly finished his house, so that he is now able to accommodate as many as may honour him with their company. His house is large, having seven comfortable rooms which have fire places in them, suitable for families, or travelling gentlemen. He has provided good tables in the neighbourhood with good food, and is also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best of provender. The situation of the place is pleasant, and very healthy. Gentlemen wishing to visit him with their families, during the summer season, can be accommodated on moderate terms.

The keeper of this establishment pledges himself to the public to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction. Gentlemen who call can amuse themselves in reading the newspapers in his hall-room, where he keeps files of papers from almost every part of the United States.

Mason Hall, Orange county, N. C.

Feb. 28, 1890.

4-6m

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing by subscription

THE

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

OF THE

Convention of North Carolina

On the adoption of the Constitution of the

UNITED STATES;

TOGETHER WITH

The Declaration of Rights and Constitution of the State.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

The Constitution of the United States.

THE former edition of this work having become so scarce as to render it difficult to procure a copy, it has been suggested to the publisher that a new edition would be acceptable to the public; he has accordingly submitted the proposal for their patronage, and will commence the publication as soon as the number of subscribers shall be such as to justify the undertaking. The debates of the North Carolina convention on the adoption of the constitution of the United States, must certainly excite sufficient interest to prevent their becoming extinct; it is therefore presumed that the proposed edition will be extensively patronized throughout the state.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in a duodecimo volume of about three hundred pages, neatly printed on fine paper.

The price to subscribers will be one dollar and fifty cents, handsomely bound and lettered.

It will be put to press as soon as three hundred subscribers are obtained.

Subscriptions received at this office, and at most of the post-offices in the state.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to James S. Smith & Co. or to James S. Smith, are requested to settle their accounts, as he can give no further indulgence.

J. S. Smith.

Hillsborough, June 20.

20-41

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Promptly and correctly executed at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

Rural Economy.

MANAGEMENT OF A FARM.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

DEAR SIR,

I should have made my acknowledgments for your late friendly letter, but for a lame hand which deprived me of the use of my pen. I feel sensible that every aid should be rendered by the agricultural part of the community, in not only disseminating your truly useful paper, but also by furnishing remarks which may have a tendency to throw light on the subject. In complying with your request, to give a statement of the product of the farm I reside on, I am induced, by a desire to gratify you, and with a hope, that others may be led to offer suggestions and experiments more useful; confident, that with proper management and more personal attention, my own may be greatly surpassed.

The farm contains, by actual measurement, two hundred and sixty acres, including wood-land, roads, homestead and waste ground. Every field and lot on the farm is accurately surveyed, which I deem absolutely necessary, for here suffer me to remark, that though I have often heard of fields producing 40 or 50 bushels of wheat to the acre, I have never, from twenty year's experience, been able to exceed thirty bushels per acre, from a field of 36 acres, though my neighbors have in some instances given me as high as 40. I am led therefore, to believe, that those who are particular in surveying their fields, and ascertaining accurately the number of bushels per acre, have never, from a field of 40 acres, made 35 bushels per acre. The cleared land on my farm, is divided and cultivated in the following manner: I have 7 fields of 25 acres each, on paper, (the fences will take off a little,) and 5 lots of different sizes, from 1 1/2 to 7 acres, the 3 lots together making 25 acres, including the grounds about my house. Two of the above fields are cultivated annually, in wheat, clover hay, one field in corn, one half of a field in rye, and one half in oats, this takes 4 of the 7 fields, and leaves me 3 fields in clover for pasture. My wood land is inclosed separately, which makes a fourth pasture field, and which I have always furnished my hay. Oats and rye always succeed corn, and my fields of small grain are sown in clover every spring. This has been my general plan for 7 or 8 years. I have the present year commenced a different course, by keeping up one of my clover fields for soiling.

This mode I always highly approved, though I could not prevail on myself to make the experiment. We farmers, my dear sir, are too much wedded to old established systems, and frequently pursue them in direct opposition to our better judgment. So far, my trial leads me to rejoice at the change, and I am fully convinced, that one of my fields of 27 acres, well set with clover, will soil 19 head of steers, afford me 2 acres for ruta bags, 1 acre for potatoes, and leave me 8 or 10 acres of clover, to cut for hay.—Such is my present impression. In preparing my corn ground, it is well ploughed in the fall and harrowed the same way we ploughed it. In the month of March or April following, all the manure I collect on my farm, is put on my corn ground, the manure is ploughed under as fast as carried out, and the ground then harrowed, after which it is laid off for planting, by single furrow, 4 feet each way. My time of planting is between 1st and 12th of May. So soon as the corn is up, I run a fallow harrow over the rows of corn, and my hands with small rakes dress the hills of corn. I then sprinkle a teaspoonful of plaster on each hill; the plough is then used, throwing the furrow from the corn, my rakes I still employ to uncover the corn, and our next process is to return the furrow to the corn and plough out the middles. When the corn is about knee high we add a half bushel of plaster to the acre, in broad cast; a double shovel plough, or a small harrow will then be sufficient to keep the ground in order. I pay very great attention to my farm yard, which is dug out sloping from the outer edges to the centre, and forms a basin of about 4 feet deep in the centre, which retains the water. In taking out my manure, my hands begin on one side of the farm yard, with grubbing hoes made very sharp, and about six inches wide, the manure is cut through to the bottom; the corn stalks, &c. thus cut (are 6 or 8 inches in length) are easily managed, and without difficulty turned under by the plough. We also by this mode avoid exposing too large a surface of the manure, the bad effects of which is obvious to every farmer in the smallest degree conversant with the subject.

In cutting the manure and loading the waggon, the collection of water from the manure is sometimes so great, as to render it necessary for my hands to use planks to stand on, in order to keep themselves dry. The manure thus

completely saturated, with the water dripping from the waggon, when loaded, is in a fine state to plough under. So soon as my farm yard is cleared of manure, in the spring of the year I commence making my crop of manure for the next year, by drawing into the yard, the corn stalks left the preceding winter; my cattle are still kept in the yard, where they remain until the middle of May, and are fed on the balance of wheat straw, which is carefully preserved for them, and thus lay a good foundation against the month of November following, at which period my stock cattle (purchased during the month of September and October) are brought into the farm yard, to remain until spring; at the same time, I begin to draw in my corn stalks, on which and my wheat straw, the cattle are supported during the winter. By this mode, I take out every spring from my farm yard, from 250 to 300 large wagon loads of good manure, in a nice state for my corn ground. This dressing each field receives once in 7 years, which with plaster and clover I find sufficient. But if soiling will answer my present expectations, my quality of manure will be greatly increased, as my cattle are still in my farm yard, never having been out (except to water,) since last fall, nor will they leave it, until ready for the butcher, which from present appearances, they will be by the first of August. My farm yard is 100 feet long, by 60 feet wide, and inclosed on three sides, generally with a shed.

The product of the above farm on an average, is

1100 bushels of Wheat,	
1100 do. Corn,	
400 do. Oats,	
300 do. Rye,	
7000 wt. Pork,	
30 head grass fed Beef,	
Between 2 and 300 head of Sheep	
kept winter about 40 head black	
cattle,	13 do. Horses,

and have always an abundance of provender. My horses, milk cows, work oxen and sheep, have hay and corn fodder; my stock cattle, live on wheat straw, and what they pick from the corn stalks, when brought into the farm yard.

Respectfully, your most obedient,

F. TILGHMAN.

Hillsborough, Maryland, Jan. 1st, 1890.

* I can give you assurances that the average is a low one.

Foreign Intelligence.

MEETING OF THE CORTES.

In Madrid, July 9, 1890.

The extraordinary Gazette of Madrid, gives an interesting account of the proceedings of this memorable epoch in the establishment of the rights of a great nation. The king proceeded to the hall of the cortes at ten in the morning, accompanied by the queen and the infantas. They were received by two grand deputations of the national representatives. When his majesty entered, all the members stood up, as well as the diplomatic corps in the tribune on the right of the throne. The councillors of state, generals, and magistrates occupied the other tribunes; the immense multitude which filled the galleries, burst forth into loud acclamations and vivas! The king took his seat on a magnificent throne, on the sides of which were displayed the royal insignia. As soon as the king had seated himself, the queen, the infantas, the president of the cortes, and all the deputies, also sat down. After a short pause, the president rose, and with the secretaries proceeded to receive the king's oath, which was taken in the manner prescribed by the constitution.—The president, Don John Espinosa, archbishop elect of Seville, then addressed the king, who immediately afterwards read the following speech:

Speech of the king of Spain to the Cortes.

"Gentlemen Deputies,
"At length has arrived the day, the object of my ardent wishes, on which I see myself surrounded by the representatives of the heroic and generous Spanish nation, and in which a solemn oath has completely identified my interests and those of my family, with the interests of my people.

"When excess of evils produced the clear manifestation of the voice of the nation, formerly obscured by lamentable circumstances which ought to be erased from our memories, I immediately determined to embrace the desired system, and to take the oath to the political constitution of the monarchy, sanctioned by the general and extraordinary cortes in the year 1812. Thus did the crown, as well as the nation, receive its legitimate rights; my resolution being no less spontaneous and free than conformable to my own interests and those of the Spanish people, whose happiness has never ceased to be the object of my sin-

cerest wishes. My heart thus indissolubly united with the hearts of my subjects, who are also my children, the future presents to me only agreeable images of confidence, love, and prosperity.

"With what satisfaction must the grand spectacle be contemplated, hitherto unexampled in history, of a magnanimous nation, which has passed from one political state to another, without convulsion or violence, subjecting her enthusiasm to the guidance of reason, under circumstances which have covered with mourning, and inundated with tears other less fortunate countries.

"The general attention of Europe is now directed to the proceedings of the congress which represents this highly favoured nation. From it are expected prudent indulgencies for the past, and enlightened firmness for the future; and at the moment which confirms the happiness for the present and succeeding generations, the errors of the preceding epoch may be buried in oblivion. It is also hoped that multiplied examples will be displayed, of justice, benevolence, generosity; virtues which always distinguish Spaniards; which the constitution recommends; and which, having been religiously observed during the effervescence among the people, ought to be still more strictly practised in the congress of their representatives, invested with the circumspect and tranquil character of legislators.

"It is now time to undertake the examination of the state of the nation, and to commence those labours indispensable for the applications of remedies suitable to the evils produced by ancient causes, and augmented by the invasion of the enemy, and by the erroneous system of the succeeding period.

"The account of the public revenue, which the secretary of state, to whom that department belongs, will present, will show its diminution and embarrassment, and will excite the zeal of the cortes to seek and select, among the resources still possessed by the nation, those best suited for meeting the engagements and indispensable charges of the state. This inquiry will serve more and more to confirm the opinion, that it is essential and urgent to establish public credit on the immutable basis of justice and good faith, and the scrupulous observance and fulfilment of all engagements which give satisfaction and tranquility to creditors and capitalists, native and foreign, and relief to the treasury. I fulfil one of the most sacred duties which the royal dignity and the love of my people impose on me, in earnestly recommending this important object to the serious consideration of the cortes.

"The administration of justice, without which no society can exist, has hitherto depended almost exclusively on the honour and probity of the judges; but, now made subject to known and established principles, it affords to the citizens new and stronger grounds of security; and still greater improvements are to be expected, when our codes, carefully improved, shall attain that simplicity and perfection which the knowledge and experience of the age in which we live are capable of giving.

"In the interior administration difficulties are experienced which proceed from old abuses, aggravated during these late times. The persevering application of the government, and the zeal with which its agents and the provincial authorities, labour to establish the simple and beneficent municipal system adopted by the constitution, are lessening the obstacles, and will in time perfect a department of the state, which has an essential influence over the public welfare and prosperity.

"The army and the navy call more particularly for my attention and solicitude. It will be one of my first cares to promote their organization, and establish them in the manner most convenient for the nation—combining as far as possible the advantages of force, so important with that economy which is indispensable, and relying on the patriotism and good will of the people, and the wisdom of their representatives, to whom I shall always have recourse with entire satisfaction.

"It is to be expected that the re-establishment of the constitutional system and the flattering prospect which that event presents for the future, may, by removing the pretext of which malignity has been able to take advantage in the ultra marine provinces, smooth the path to the pacification of those which are in a state of agitation or disturbance, and render unnecessary the employment of any other means. The example of moderation and the love of order given by Peninsular Spain—the just pride belonging to so worthy and generous a nation, and the wise laws which are promulgated conformable to the constitution, will contribute to this object, to the oblivion of past evils, and will draw closer all Spaniards around my throne—sacrificing to the love of their common country all the recollections which might break or weaken those fraternal ties by which they ought to be united.

"In our relations with foreign countries the most perfect harmony in general prevails, with the exception of some few differences, which though they have not disturbed the existing peace, have given rise to discussions which cannot be terminated without the concurrence and intervention of the cortes of the

kingdom. Such are the differences pending with the United States of America, respecting the Floridas, and the marking out the boundaries of Louisiana. Contentions likewise exist, occasioned by the occupation of the Monte Video, and other Spanish possessions on the left bank of the river Plata; but though a complication of various circumstances has hitherto prevented the adjustment of these differences, I hope that the justice and moderation of the principles which guide our diplomatic operations, will produce a result suited to the nation and conformable to the pacific system; the preservation of which is now the general and decided maxim of European policy. The Regency of Algiers has given indication of a wish to renew the old system of restlessness and aggression. To avoid the consequences which may arise from this want of respect for existing stipulations, the defensive treaty entered into in the year 1816 with the king of the Netherlands, stipulated the union of the respective maritime forces in the Mediterranean, destined to maintain and secure the freedom of navigation and commerce.

"Thus, as it is the duty of the cortes to consolidate general happiness through the medium of wise and just laws, and thereby to protect religion, the rights of the crown, and of the citizens; so also it belongs to my office to watch over the execution and fulfilment of those laws, and especially of the fundamental law of the monarchy, in which the hopes and wishes of the Spanish monarchy are centered. This will be my most grateful and most constant duty. To the establishment, and to the entire and inviolable preservation of the constitution, the power which that constitution grants to the royal authority will be devoted, and in that will consist my duty, my delight and glory. To fulfil and bring to perfection this great and salutary enterprise, after humbly imploring the aid and guidance of the Author of all good, I require the active co-operation of the cortes, whose zeal, intelligence, patriotism, and love to my royal person, lead me to hope that they will concur in all the necessary measures for the attainment of such important ends, thus justifying the confidence of the heroic nation by which they have been elected."

"The president replied:—
"The cortes have heard with singular satisfaction the wise address in which your majesty has expressed your noble and generous sentiments, and described the state of the nation. The cortes presents to your majesty its most respectful thanks for the ardent zeal with which you promote the general prosperity, and promises to co-operate with your majesty's intelligence, and to contribute by all possible means to the attainment of the important objects for which it has been convoked."

"The ceremonies of this august solemnity being ended, their majesties and the infantas withdrew from the cortes with the same retinue with which they had entered; repeated cries of *Viva el Rey y las Cortes!* resounding through the hall, and all returned to the palace.

Answer of the Spanish Cortes to the King's Speech.

Received via Havannah, and translated for the National Gazette.

SPANISH CORTES.

Sitting of July 10.
The committee appointed yesterday to prepare the answer of the Cortes to the discourse of the king, presented by the hands of their chairman, count Torenó, the following, which was adopted.

ANSWER.
The deputies of the nation assembled in Cortes, congratulate themselves in common with your majesty, on the arrival of that period so ardently desired by all the good, when your majesty being reunited to the nation by the tie of a solemn and voluntary oath, they can carry up to the throne the expression of their feelings, and testify to your majesty their loyalty to your royal person and family, and their lively desire to carry into full effect, in concert with your majesty, the political constitution of the monarchy, and to meliorate, as the condition of the national affairs imperatively demands, all branches of the public administration.

From the moment that your majesty, assenting to the general and unequivocal wish of the people, concluded freely and spontaneously, to take the oaths to the political constitution of the monarchy, as sanctioned by the general and extraordinary Cortes of the year 1812, we could anticipate days of glory and prosperity for the Spanish race; the nation having, with this act recovered its rights, and your majesty legitimated the throne, so that nothing can disturb the mutual confidence which is hereafter to prevail between your majesty and his subjects.

The Cortes will labour to fulfil the hopes of the good; they will imitate the example of magnanimity set them by the nation which has proceeded with such memorable prudence and firmness, in vindicating its liberties, and banishing the ills it endured through the grievous errors of the past. The Cortes, in proportion as they act with the circumspection and forbearance becoming the representatives of a great and generous nation, will expect to find in the

government of your majesty, that ready support, and all that vigour which are requisite for the glorious work of consolidating a new system, and removing all obstacles to the public felicity. The National Congress will assiduously employ itself on all the objects which belong to its high function, and co-operate with your majesty in applying the remedies exacted by that deplorable state to which the misgovernment of former ages, a hostile invasion, and the fatal system of the last seven years, have reduced the Spanish empire.

The Cortes are fully satisfied of the wretched condition of the finances, and in seeking the necessary ways and means to meet the public obligations and exigencies, will do all that is possible to lighten the burdens of the people. They will exert themselves in like manner to restore and confirm national credit, relying upon the zeal and ability of the secretary of the department of finances, for the suggestion of those great and now indispensable expedients by which the public debt may be extinguished altogether, and the engagements of the nation, or its government, with foreign and native capitalists, be religiously discharged—measures that cannot fail, in re-establishing credit, and converting those capitalists into a sure reliance for the future, to enable the nation, to mould at leisure the best system of taxation, and establish it with the least possible prejudice and inconvenience to the people.

The Cortes also hope that the vigilance of your majesty's government and the integrity of the Spanish magistrates will assure the good and prompt administration of justice; the daily improvement of which is to be expected, as it is now subjected to more stable rules, and especially when our code acquires the simplicity and perfection suitable to the lights of the age, and when the establishment of the trial by jury, designated in the constitution, shall give to all citizens this new and essential guaranty of their freedom.

The domestic administration of the country confided to the citizens themselves immediately interested in its prosperity, will destroy inveterate abuses and put an end to the embarrassments which these have created. The easy communication of ideas afforded by the liberty of the press, while it renders common and rapidly diffuses useful knowledge, will convert all minds to the wisdom of the municipal system which the constitution prescribes.

The Cortes will contribute efficaciously to the melioration and government of the army and fleet; and, in consulting in their measures respecting them, what is best for the nation, will labour particularly to promote the welfare and happiness of classes so meritorious as the military and naval. They flatter themselves that the ministers of your majesty will adapt their plans for the organization of the army to the constitutional system, keeping in view the important services which that distinguished order of citizens has rendered in the glorious war of our independence, and also in the career of firm and liberal devotion to that fundamental law by which the throne and the rights of the nation are alike fixed and secured.

The intimate union of the cortes with the government of your majesty, the re-establishment of the constitution, the faithful performance of promises, depriving malevolence of all pretext, will facilitate the pacification of the ultra-marine provinces which are in a state of agitation or dissension. The Congress on its part will omit no opportunity to propose and adopt the measures necessary for the observance of the constitution and the restoration of tranquility in those countries, to the end that the Spain of both worlds may thus form a single and happy family.

The Cortes see with no less satisfaction than your majesty, the perfect harmony between your majesty's government and foreign powers, and they will aid, if this should be necessary in drawing closer such friendly relations. They have only to regret that some differences exist between the United States of America and his most faithful majesty: But the principles of justice and moderation which will now regulate our diplomatic negotiation, gives hope to the Cortes that they may be concluded on terms, which the issue being reputable for the nation, shall not interrupt the pacific system agreed upon between the nations of Europe, to the maintenance of which system the Cortes will contribute very particularly in concert with your majesty.

If the regency of Algiers, regardless of subsisting compacts, should return to its old course of misrule and aggression, the national congress cannot do less than wish that the ministers of your majesty may adopt the measures necessary to cause the flag of nations sailing in the Mediterranean, to be respected, and to assure thus the freedom of commerce and navigation.

The national representation, in taking the first steps to consolidate the public weal, watching over the strict observance of the constitution, and protecting agreeably to its injunctions, religion and the rights of the crown and the people, is filled with consolation and exultation, hope by the solemn and public pledge which your majesty has spontaneously given to cause the laws to be

faithfully executed, and in particular the constitution in which the rights of the throne and the happiness of all Spaniards are bound up. The Cortes, scrupulous observers of the constitution, will avail themselves of the powers with which it invests them, to preserve that fundamental code inviolate, and will centre it in their glory and delight. At the same time that they offer to your majesty sincere testimony of allegiance and love to your royal person and family, and stipulate to concur, under Divine Providence, in the accomplishment of important ends for which they have been convoked, they expect from the zeal, patriotism and ability of your majesty's government that it will prove an indefatigable coadjutor in the mighty enterprise; and that, while the bonds which attach the Cortes to the royal authority shall be strengthened and knit, your majesty will worthily correspond to the love of the people, and we to your majesty's confidence.

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Cadiz July 7:—

"Valas Reals go on daily increasing in value, they being current at 186 hard dollars, and the premium, 20 per cent. in great demand, as the committee of public credit have begun to pay the consolidated ones. Great confidence is excited by the statements published every month, by the provinces, of the receipt and expenditure of funds, and in them the greatest order is observed. Surplus accounts, after all expenses are paid, are left applicable to the general treasury. The merchants of this place have advanced 100,000 dollars towards the outfit of the vessels of war going to the Spanish Maine, and the Asia and San Julian, bound to Lima, which will leave this port in the course of next month. To the several points of America now in a state of insurrection, commissioners are to be sent, with proposals of peace, friendship and concord; and from all appearances, it is thought they will be well received. The accounts just received from the Spanish Maine leave no doubts on the subject. Three of the commissioners are very soon to leave this for Buenos Ayres in the Achilles brig of war, and it is confidently expected the people of that country will not be deaf to the advantageous terms offered to them by the constitution, as by their acceptance an end will be put to the anarchy in which they are at present plunged.

Madrid, July 12.

The secretary of state presented (to the cortes) a memoir upon our relations with foreign powers, all of which it described to be amicable, except some differences with Portugal and the United States.

On the 13th, the minister of the transmarine provinces read a report on that portion of the monarchy, in which he stated that intelligence of the establishment of the constitution had been received in the provinces with enthusiasm, and that there was reason to hope that this event would restore peace to America.

London, July 17.

The Queen.—The queen has been led into an error respecting the plate which his late majesty allowed her to use while in Kensington palace. The king could not make a present of the plate belonging to the crown. It is not unusual for an order to issue for plate from the jewel office to a princess of the blood, while resident in any of the royal palaces. Such an order was made for her majesty while princess of Wales, and a similar issue was made for the duke of Cambridge, but they both sent them back, and they were returned to the jewel office.

Dr. Adams, the civilian, one of the British commissioners in the Ghent negotiation with the American ministers, is retained by the crown to assist the attorney general in the proceedings against the queen in the house of lords.

London, July 27.

Lord Erskine presented a petition from the queen, last night, praying that a "specification of the place or places, in which the criminal acts are charged to have been committed, should be forthwith furnished to her attorney general."—The noble lord supported the prayer of this petition, with his accustomed ability; but in the course of his speech he rested its justice upon an alternative, which in fact furnished the best answer to it. He said it was utterly impossible to meet the charge, "unless their lordships granted the specification called for, or, after they had heard the evidence in support of the charge, they would allow the queen a fair time for her defence, by adjourning the house to such a period as would give her an opportunity of having the assistance of counter-witnesses."—The latter indulgence is to be granted.

There is no doubt, in the event of the house of lords proceeding with the discussion of the bill of pains and penalties, that her majesty, as was the case with queen Catharine, will attend in person during the whole investigation.

The count Vassalli returned to the continent on Saturday last. He is to be the conductor of witnesses from Italy in favour of the queen.

A family at Milan, that lent the queen a house for six weeks, have vol-

unteered to come to England to speak in behalf of her majesty.—The lady of this family is 70 years of age.

THE QUEEN'S WITNESSES.

Dover, July 15.
About seven this morning, arrived here from Boulogne, the chevalier Vassalli, accompanied by two respectable witnesses in favour of her majesty the queen. We understand they are to be followed by several noblemen, and many superior civil and military officers, of rank, who come to give testimony at the approaching trial, in behalf of her majesty.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir—Having observed in your paper this morning, an article signed "An Italian," censuring, as illiberal, the speech of sir R. Ferguson, and having myself been two years in Italy, I can state, from my own observation and knowledge, that for 30 dollars I could obtain the affidavit of any servant in the country—and I take upon myself to aver, that no English lady or gentleman, who has travelled through that country, will deny the fact.

AN ENGLISH LADY.

THE QUEEN.

True Briton Office, Thursday, half past four.

Intelligence from Milan.—We stop the press to announce the receipt of a letter, which has just reached us from Milan. It mentions that four ladies, two of them of title, had just set off for London, to bear testimony in her majesty's favour. This evidence is said to be, that the queen having discovered the object of the Milan mission, habited these ladies in male attire, to be in conspicuous attendance on her person, with a view to mislead the observers of her conduct, and that the Milan mission consequently formed some of its statements, on the circumstances nearly grounded on this deception.—We cannot, of course, pledge ourselves for the authenticity of this intelligence. We can only say, that it comes from the same gentleman, who communicated to us, exclusively, the anecdotes of Pergami, which were copied from the *True Briton* into almost every newspaper in the kingdom. The same letter confirms the report which has for the few last days been prevalent, viz. that the Milan mission arose out of the publication of a pamphlet in Italy, called *Twenty-eight Days*. The book was almost immediately suppressed—two copies were, however, obtained by the Austrian government, and one of them was immediately forwarded to the British ministry.

Brussels, July 20.

The Italian witnesses against the queen of England, are arrived in Holland, where they will remain under the protection of the British ministry. They will reside in Warden, until called to England.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

New York, Sept. 8.

By the arrival last evening of the schooner Cordelia, capt. Auger, in 27 days from Curacao, we received a regular file of papers from the 1st of July to the 5th of August, from which we have made the following extracts:

His excellency doctor Petrus Bernardus Van Starckenburg, governor general and commander in chief of Curacao, and its dependencies, died on the 18th of July, in the 68th year of his age. The government has devolved upon his honor doctor Isaac Johannes Elzevier, who has been proclaimed governor.

Daily Advertiser.

Accounts from the Main state, that four commissioners from the Independents in Cumana, lately arrived at Cumana with offers from the inhabitants of the former place to unite themselves with the constitutional monarchy of Spain. The governor of Cumana not being able to give a decisive answer, had despatched two of them to the head quarters of Morillo, to consult with him on the subject.

It is also stated that a suspension of hostilities had taken place between the Spanish troops in the interior of Venezuela and the independent general Paez, and that mutual civilities had passed between the troops of both parties. It was thought that the forces under Paez would embrace the offers held out to them by Morillo, and join his standard. It is even added that Paez himself was not inimical to the change.

We are told that a late Caracas Gazette, contains an account of an attack made by the troops which adhered to Brion after the evacuation of Rio de la Hache, upon St. Martha, and that they were defeated with considerable loss. The Gazette in question was read by a gentleman in Puerto Cabello.

A letter from St. Thomas, dated the 15th of July, states that col. C. S. Bould, diplomatic agent appointed by the president of the United States, near the republic of Columbia, at Angostura, was at that place.

Letters from Angostura, announce that general Paez had orders to advance towards Calabozo with 2500 fusiliers, and 3000 cavalry. Monagas has destroyed the canton of Solano at Guere near Avagua.

Commodore Aury is stated to have lately made an attack upon Truxillo, in which he was defeated with a severe loss.

A new paper has appeared in Caracas. The first number was issued on the 27th July. For several years past there has been but one journal printed in the whole of Venezuela.

Major General Mainwaring had arrived at Barbadoes to take command of the troops—400,000 dollars had also arrived for the use of the army.

Extract of a letter from Kingston, Jamaica, dated July 24.

The Independent Squadron is at Savannah, and Montillo has occupied Soledad, Baraquilla and St. Thomas, at which places the troops were received with music and cries of "Long live Liberty." From Carthagena 200 men sallied out to attack Montillo. The patriots surprised a detachment of 60 men near Mayaguila, and took from them all they had, and two vessels of war.

The Savanas of Corosal are entirely occupied by the Antioquian troops, and Plato by Corral. By this time Montillo must be in communication with Cordova.

The constitution has been sworn to at Carthagena. The viceroy Samano, who opposed himself to it, has been arrested, and brigadier Cano is likewise in confinement at Boca Chica. Torres has the military, and Cabrera the political command.

Marlotta, the moment he became acquainted with this, embarked for this place, whence he departed for Havana, to enjoy the doubloons which are said to have been his share, and the reward of his glorious campaigns.

Porras declined to swear to the constitution at St. Martha, at which place three parties are now raging—Independence, Constitution, Ferdinand and the mob.

Porras' partisans say, that they prefer swearing to the independence rather than to the constitution.

Lima arrived at St. Martha with large mustaches, which is all he could save in the engagement of the 25th. The two provinces are in the greatest state of disorganization and anarchy. Porras pays no obedience either to Torres or to Cabrera. General D'Evereux will proceed to-morrow to Savannah to join Brion.

Great Fire at Port-au-Prince.

Extract of a letter dated Port-au-Prince, August 21.

Since my last we have been visited by a most dreadful calamity—a calamity that will be severely felt by foreigners as well as citizens; nearly one third of the city has been destroyed by fire. The 15th of August will be long remembered in this devoted place. The fire was first discovered at about mid-day, bursting from the roof of Dr. Crouche's house; and as the wind was very strong from the west, its progress was so astonishingly rapid, that in about three hours every thing in its range was consumed as far east as the treasury, which was several times on fire, though ultimately saved by the exertions of large bodies of soldiers, headed by the president who had all the cash removed. It included the whole mass of retailers, particularly of dry goods, very little of which have been saved. Business is at a complete stand. Although there is only one foreigner who has lost his house, we shall all suffer by the event ultimately.

The loss is estimated at about three millions of dollars. Since the fire all the public offices have been shut; to-day they are re-opened; but it will be some time ere business resumes its wonted briskness. The duty on lumber is taken off until the first of June next.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, September 20.

CONVENTION.

The editor of the Halifax Compiler seems to have been very much irritated, and has given vent to very warm feelings displaying no small degree of pettishness, at the exertions which have been made "to procure at the next session of our state legislature the sense of the people on the propriety of calling a convention to alter and amend the constitution." He appears zealously disposed to save the people from the evils of self government, and his tender solicitude causes him to "tremble" at the probability that the "wily theorists" and "inconsiderate printers" of the west may succeed in their endeavours to restore to the constitution what they conceive to be its most inviting feature—equal representation. But this he considers but a trifling advantage when compared with the great evil of depriving a large portion of our citizens of their inestimable constitutional rights, and reducing them to an equality with their western brethren. Now we should have supposed that this equality would have been in conformity with the views of those heroes who fought and bled in

the establishment of a free government; and we are constrained to believe that the Halifax editor, in the support of a contrary doctrine, has suffered his patriotism to degenerate into that love of power which is so natural to human frailty; else why should he be so anxious to withhold from the people an opportunity of expressing their sentiments on this important question? It has been the boast of our citizens that our government is a government of the people; but with what justice can we boast of a privilege which exists only in name? Can that be the government of the people where one third of the population of the state govern the whole, and where this large majority have no means of regaining their proper influence in the government? If such a principle be tolerated, well may it be said that we have degenerated from the virtue of our fathers.

The source of the fear of the editor of the Compiler is sufficiently manifest; and in his zeal to defeat the friends of a convention, he has made acknowledgments important to his opponents. We instance the following: "We acknowledge the propriety with which these gentlemen urge their claim, if their population, as has been represented, is really so much more numerous than that of other sections which have an equal representation." In entering upon this subject surely an editor should not have been ignorant upon so important a point. A reference to the last census, however, will show him that such is the fact; and the one now taking will exhibit it to him in more striking colours. But that he was not thus ignorant is shown in the following sentence: "Who can tell, but the love of power, which is all they want, and what they are entitled to, may raise collisions in the state, deprive a large portion of its citizens of their present inestimable rights, and cause the capital of the state to totter on its base." The full meaning of this sentence we shall not pretend to fathom; but it does not appear consistent with that spirit by which he would wish us to be guided, nor with the practice of those patriots whom he would wish it to be thought he so highly venerates.

In another part of his piece, a "convention advocate of Orange county" has been accused of casting a "slur upon the framers of our constitution." We know not whether this charge is intended for us, or for one of the "wily theorists;" whatever we have said on the subject we are prepared to substantiate. In a former number of our paper we expressed an opinion that human knowledge and human institutions were progressive; that in a succession of ages the condition of men became ameliorated; from a state of savage slavery, we had arrived to a degree of freedom and of civilization gratifying to our feelings and honorable to human nature. Our fathers, who achieved our independence and laid the foundation for all our liberties, displayed to their descendants a noble example of virtue, of patriotism, and of fortitude; but when we said that among the present generation were to be found men whose virtue and patriotism would preserve unscathed our rich inheritance, and whose experience would enable them to render more perfect the edifice which our fathers had reared from its foundation, we did not conceive that we were casting a "slur" on those sages who had descended to the tomb. We venerate their virtues; their patriotism and firmness have conferred upon us blessings which will secure to them the admiration of many generations; but will it detract from their glory to acknowledge that such men still exist? We know that such men do exist; the mantle of our immortal Washington rests on many of the sons of those veterans whose hardy valour and unwearied patriotism has encircled their names with an halo of never fading lustre. Thus persuaded, we are firm in the belief; that there will always be virtue and patriotism sufficient to preserve the principles of our republican institutions free from pollution to the latest generation, and as fervently hope as does the editor of the Compiler, though with different feelings, that when danger presents itself "the Genius that presided over the councils of our fathers and actuated them aright for the good of their posterity," will always "aid in the frustration of any bad design to destroy the

strongest pillar of the commonwealth," equal representation.

The legislature of Ohio in 1819 incorporated a Medical College; the faculty of the institution have announced its complete organization, and a full course of lectures on the various branches of medical science will be delivered during the ensuing winter.

The banks of the city of Baltimore have determined not to issue notes of a less denomination than five dollars, after the 18th instant.

Philadelphia, Sept. 8. The elegant ship of the line, the NORTH CAROLINA, was launched from the navy yard into its destined element, about a quarter past two o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the presence of many thousand spectators.—She glided into the Delaware in the most elegant style; and it is gratifying to learn, that the pleasure afforded by this splendid exhibition was not impaired by the occurrence of any unpleasant accident.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2. We are informed that the new secretary of state at Madrid has made an official communication to Mr. Forsyth, apprising him of the settlement of Mr. Meade's claim, of the king's approbation of that settlement, and of the Spanish nation being pledged for the payment of the sum awarded to Mr. Meade. Mr. Forsyth was requested to impart the same to his government.

The county court of Hartford, (Conn.) have, at their late sitting, extended the prison limits so as to include the whole city.—This is in effect abolishing imprisonment for debt.

Salem, (N. J.) September 6. VALUABLE DISCOVERY. A bed of earth, producing yellow ochre, but little inferior to the imported, has lately been discovered by a Mr. Hubbs, in Pilesgrove, about twelve miles from this town. Quantities of it have been sold to painters here and elsewhere as high as twelve and a half cents a pound. Retail price of the imported twenty cents.—We do not know the manner of refining, or cleaning, but suppose it simple, and without much expense. We think a statement of the above from Mr. Hubbs, would be very acceptable to the public, and hope he will favour us with one.

The Navy.—We understand that the nature of the Mediterranean service is about to be essentially changed by a late arrangement. The vessels are not to remain so long there; but are to make cruises from our ports to and from the Mediterranean, and in the sea, returning here periodically and by turns for supplies. This will afford advantages in the improvement of the skill and discipline of the navy, and will obviate the objections which have been urged, not without force, to long cruises in Italian seas. By this arrangement our vessels are, during their cruises, to pass down the coast of Africa to our new colony of free persons of color, and to scour those and other seas for the apprehension of slave-traders and pirates. The additional advantage will be gained, by this activity given to the operations of the navy, that it will hereafter be wholly victualled at home, instead of being supplied abroad by purchases there, or by store-ships expressly sent from the United States. For the purpose of supply, &c. to our vessels of war, we understand that the port of Annapolis is selected as a place of depot for naval stores, provisions, &c. Nat. Intel.

On Tuesday the 29th ult. the powder mill of Mr. Thomas Johns, situated on the Congcocheague, about a mile below Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, was blown up; by which accident Mr. Alexander Porter, who attended the mill, was so severely burnt that he died the next morning. It appears that Mr. P. had incautiously put into the mortar some coals which had been recently burned—imagining that no danger was to be apprehended, should there be a few sparks of fire among them, as the other ingredients were wet. Mr. Porter was a sober, honest, industrious man, and has left a wife, and a family of small children.

We have seen a letter (says the Portland Gazette) from New Brunswick, stating that the ports of Demerara and

Barbadoes have been opened to American commerce, and our merchants can now have a free trade with those places.—Barbadoes is emphatically called the "mother of the sugar colonies." Demerara is a very fertile colony of the English in Guiana, on the coast of South America. If this news can be relied on, it is highly interesting to the mercantile interest of this country.

FIRE AT MOBILE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Mobile to a friend in this city, dated 12th of August, 9 o'clock, A. M.

"I had promised myself to write to you by the mail, after the present; I anticipate the promise with much sorrow and really distressed feelings. At this hour, past midnight, our city is smoking in ruins, and many who were comfortably situated reduced to poverty, by the sad effects of an awful and tremendous fire, which began about 9 o'clock, P. M. and has destroyed thirty houses, (all stores) and most of their contents; had the wind been high, the whole of the town would have gone. It originated in a cotton gin house in the very centre of the city, no doubt by design. I dread the consequences to many at this inhospitable season—the place is unusually healthy, but I fear the rubbish, &c. created by the fire will prove unwholesome. We had our city under fine regulations, but now all is prostrate for a time."

American Saltpetre.—A Boston paper says—"We have seen a quantity of Saltpetre, refined and crystallized, at the gunpowder manufactory of Chelmsford, which, for whiteness and clearness, was much superior to that of foreign preparations, with which it was compared; and we understand it can be afforded at a less price. The crystallization of the American articles is uncommonly handsome, and will gratify the attention of those who may view it."

A correspondent respectfully suggests to the editors of public journals, in stating facts, the propriety of saying, on the 10th or 20th of the month, instead of last Thursday or Saturday, &c. The concussion by the explosion of the Bellona Powder Mills has, perhaps, led some to suppose an earthquake at that time. Unless the date be ascertained, the fact cannot. The name of the day of the week is not comparable to the day of the month, to those who notice passing events, either moral or physical. Precision requires the numerical order of computation; for what is last Thursday at Boston, will be Thursday before last at Washington; Thursday three weeks at St. Louis or New Orleans, and Thursday three months before it reaches the remotest confines of the republic.

Singular Phenomenon.—One of those very singular and curious atmospheric phenomena which are occasionally seen among the Hartz mountains in Hanover, and have once or twice been observed on Souter Fell, in Cumberland, has been seen in Huntingdonshire. About half past four o'clock on Sunday morning, July 16th, the sun was shining in a cloudless sky, and the light vapours arising from the river Ouse were hovering over a little hill near St. Neot's, when suddenly the village of Great Paxton, its farm houses, barns, dispersed cottages, trees, and its different grass-fields, were clearly and distinctly visible in a beautiful aerial picture, which extended from east to west about 400 yards. Nothing could exceed the astonishment and admiration of the spectator as he looked at this surprising phenomenon, from a gentle declivity in an opposite direction, at the distance of half a mile, or his regret at its disappearance in about ten minutes. Cambridge (Eng.) Chronicle.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Captain John T. Hay, deceased, are requested to make payment without delay; and those having claims against the same to present them well authenticated for settlement, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. JOHN McCauley, Adm'r. Sept. 16, 1820. 33—3t

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of JOHN R. CUMMINGS & Co. having been dissolved, all persons are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts with George W. Bruce, who is hereby fully authorised to settle the same and grant discharges accordingly. John R. Cummings & Co. Hillsborough, Sept. 18. 33—3w

BLANKS of various kinds,

for sale at this office.

Among which are, Justices' Warrants, Executions, Ex. Sa. Bail Warrants, Attachments, Writs, superior and county court, Executions, do. Subpoenas, do. Sheriff's Deeds, Proseutions Bonds, Marriage bonds and Licences, Bail Bonds, Appeal bonds, Recognizance, Guardian's bonds, Constable's bonds, Witness' tickets, superior and county court, Juror's tickets, do. Indictments, Commissions, Executions for militia, &c. &c.

THE subscribers have for sale at this shop in Hillsborough,

A number of Waggon, both large and small,

which they will dispose of cheap for cash, or on a short credit

Young & Turner.

The editors of the Raleigh Minerva, Star and Register, and the Milton Intelligencer, will be pleased to insert the above for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office for settlement. Y. & T. Sept. 20. 33—

Valuable Land FOR SALE.

I AM desirous of removing to the western country, and wish to sell the land whereon I now live, viz.

Two Hundred Acres,

the soil equal to any in this section of the country, adapted to the culture of all kinds of grain; on which is a comfortable dwelling house, with useful out houses. I will sell at a fair price, and make the payments as accommodating as possible to the purchaser. Those who wish to purchase a good bargain would do well to come and view the premises, ten miles north-east of Hillsborough.

James Robinson. Sept. 18. 33—3w

WANTED An Apprentice to the Printing Business.

Apply at this office.

Will be published, on or at the first of January next.

MEMBER: A MASONIC POEM.

BY THOMAS LORING. "Serpens d. cept me."

The work will be printed in pamphlet form, and valued at twenty-five cents. Orders for copies will be received at Hillsborough, N. C. Sept. 20. 33—

PRIZE MEDALS,

OFFERED BY THE Humane Society of Philadelphia.

THE discoveries which have attended the recent labours of physiologists, have encouraged the managers of the Humane Society to believe, that continued attention to the consideration of Suspended Animation, may be productive of benefit, they are therefore induced once more to offer,

For the best practical dissertation on the means of restoring persons apparently dead from drowning, a Gold Medal of the value of three hundred dollars.

For the second best dissertation, a Gold Medal of the value of two hundred dollars.

The dissertations may be written in the English, French or Latin language, accompanied with a sealed paper, containing the author's name and place of residence.

They must be sent to the secretary of the society, on or before the first day of the First month, (January), 1822.

They shall be submitted to the judgment and decision of the college of physicians of Philadelphia; and those which are not successful, shall be returned to their authors.

By order of the managers.

Joseph Cruikshank, Pres't.

J. Wilson Moore, Sec'y.

Philadelphia, 6th mo. (June) 14, 1820.

N. B. Editors of newspapers through the United States, will please give the above a few insertions. Sept. 20. 33—

FOR SALE

A handsome situation adjoining the town of Hillsborough.

ON which is a good two story dwelling house; also a good kitchen, smoke house, dairy, and stable. The buildings are all new. For terms inquire of

The Printer.

A first-rate work Horse may

be had on good terms.

Inquire as above.

Sept. 11. 33—4t

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to us by Warner Williams, to ensure the payment of certain debts therein expressed, we shall offer for sale at public auction, in the town of Milton, on Thursday the 5th of October next, the following property:

The life estate of the said Williams in a certain tract of land lying on the north side of Dan river, in the county of Caswell, two miles above the town of Milton, containing 612 acres; this tract is very valuable, as well on account of its fertility as its contiguity to the Milton market.

A Lot on High street, in the town of Milton, containing 134 feet front, commodiously situated for the residence of a private family, on which is a spacious and convenient dwelling house, with the necessary out houses.

A Tract of 224 feet front, on Main street, opposite Richard Ogilby's Office, on which is a convenient office.

Also, seven likely Negroes.

The sale to continue from day to day, until the above property is sold, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to pay the debts enumerated in the said deed of trust.

John E. Lewis, Fielding L. Williams, Trustees. Sept. 5. 32—1

THE PRINTER'S HOUR OF PEACE.

Know ye the Printer's hour of peace!
Know ye an hour more fraught with joy,
Then ever felt the maid of Greece,
When kiss'd by Venus' am'rous boy.

'Tis not when round the mazy case,
His nimble fingers kiss the types;
Nor is it when with lengthen'd face,
The sturdy devil's tail he grips.

'Tis not when news of dreadful note,
His columns all with *minion* fill;
'Tis not when brother Printers quote
Th' effusions of his stump worn quill.

'Tis not when all his work is done,
Tired and fatigued as any dog,
And heedless of his coming dim,
Grows merry o'er a glass of grog.

'Tis not when in *Miss Fancy's* glass
Long *Advertisements* meet his eye,
And seem to whisper as they pass,
'We'll grace your columns by and bye.'

Nor is it when with numerous names
His lengthen'd roll of vellum swells,
As if 'twere touch'd by Conjuror's wand,
Or grew by Fairies' magic spells.

No—Reader, no—the Printer's hour,
His hour of rest! sweep repose,
Is not when by some magic power,
His list of Patrons daily grows.

But Oh, 'tis when the weather's clear,
Or clad in hail or rain or vapor,
He hears in accents soft and dear,
"I've come to *PAY* you for the *PAPER*!"

The following beautiful and interesting Tale, is extracted from the *New-York Literary Journal*, for May last, a monthly Magazine published by C. S. Van Winkle. We are gratified in observing that this description of writing, so well calculated to bring forth the pleasing incidents of our own times, is getting into repute—and nothing can more contribute to correct taste, to morality, and national character. N. Y. Columbian.

THE FELON.

Cleanse the stuffed bosom of that perilous stuff that weighs upon the heart.
SHAKESPEARE.

It was a cold morning in January, that I took my seat in the stage at Albany, with the intention of proceeding to N. York. Before we crossed the river we stopped to take in another passenger—as rising from a warm bed at 2 o'clock, to pursue a cold journey is not apt to sweeten the temper, mine could not boast of much serenity. I sat fuming and fretting at the delay, when a large man bustled into the stage, and after some difficulty, he was settled to his liking, when we proceeded. As we rode over the frozen river, my companion was continually blessing himself, and awakened me from a sweet slumber by swearing with a tremendous oath that the whole concern was going to the devil: "Speak for yourself, sir," said I, peevishly: "Certainly, sir, he replied, but had company, you know." Notwithstanding my fellow traveller's prediction, we reached the opposite shore in safety, where, at the humble Inn, which then was the only house there, we took in another passenger, who, as the faint light of the lamp glared on him, seemed a complete contrast to my portly companion. He sprang lightly into the vehicle, whistling the while, and depositing his little body in one corner, began, in a tolerable voice, a jolly song, that soon lulled his audience to repose. We were scarce awake, when we reached the place at which we were to breakfast. As I strolled round the house while our meal was preparing, I observed a boy leaning against the fence; his apparel was decent, but much worn, and he bore the appearance of having come off a long journey. I inquired whence he came? "Ohio, sir," was the reply: "that is a great distance"—"yes, but I had lifts—I did not walk all the way, sir." My poor child, I said, what has forced you to wander alone over such a tract of country? He answered: "that his uncle had sent him away, and he was going to New York to his mother." I was struck with pity for the urchin, and, pleased with his intelligent face, promised to procure him a seat in the stage, and ordered him some refreshment. The driver consented to admit him on receiving a small recompense—and our repast being finished re-commenced our journey. The moment Mr. Rasdale (as the little man called himself) saw the poor boy, he began with, "Hey, youngster, who are you?" "Charles Herberts, sir." "Where did you come from?" "Ohio, sir." "Why the devil did you not stay there?" "My uncle sent me away," said the boy, omitting the *circumstances*. "Aha, you have

been about mischief my chap—what do you do, eh?" "Nothing," said the boy in a dogged tone. "And you are bound to New York," continued his merciless interrogator, "who have you there to look after you?" "My mother keeps a garden." "And you are going to live on your poor mother?" "No," said the child, with a glowing face, "I be little, but I be strong—I can work." And what will you do?" "Any thing—every thing," replied the youth. "Hum, I suspect it will be any thing," said Mr. Rasdale, "I see you are a knowing one, and I dare say I shall meet you in court, or have the trying of you myself for some State Prison business yet—I see it by your eyes." There did lurk a sly expression in this prophecy—the blood rushed to the boy's face, he clenched his hands, and darted an indignant glance at Mr. Rasdale. When we reached the city, in the bustle of arrival, I forgot my protégé, and saw him no more for several years. One morning I chanced to enter the custom house of an eminent merchant, and beheld, perched on one of the highest stools, my friend from Ohio. His employer spoke much in his favor, commending his industry and integrity. I frequently met him afterwards, though I did not recognize him, fearing to mortify him; he increased in favour with his master, and seemed to have every prospect of raising himself to affluence. I had just returned from a tour in the country, when I met Mr. Rasdale; I had frequently seen him, but never recalled our stage adventure to his remembrance—he was proceeding to court, whether he invited me to accompany him, and witness an interesting trial: "It is a youth, said Rasdale, as we entered the room, whom I am to try for forgery—the affair has made some noise." The court room was already crowded but the friendly lawyer procured me a convenient seat near the enclosure appointed for the prisoner. I was scarce seated before the prisoner was brought in; I started, rubbed my eyes—but they say aright: Charles Herberts stood in the criminal box to be tried by Mr. Rasdale. His words in the stage flashed upon my mind: "Can the devil speak true?" I exclaimed, half aloud—Will you please to sit down sir?" said one of my neighbours, for I had risen, and was gazing earnestly on the prisoner. He was composed and firm, but his form was wasted, and his cheek was sallow—he lifted not his eyes from the ground until called upon to declare himself innocent or guilty; he then raised them, and pronounced in a firm tone, *not guilty*. As he threw a hurried glance around, he saw Rasdale, who had not the slightest remembrance of Herberts' face or name; but when the unhappy youth beheld the lawyer, a deadly paleness blanched his countenance; even his lips became colourless, and though it was warm in the crowded apartment, he shivered as if from severe cold. After a long trial which is not necessary to relate, the evidence was so doubtful, his past character so unimpeachable, that he was acquitted. He seemed not to hear the welcome words; I took his hand, which was cold as marble, "Young man, you are acquitted, you are pronounced innocent." "Will the world ever believe it?" said he in a bitter manner. "Yes, and respect you for your unremitted sufferings," I replied. He did not answer, and I left him with the fear that unjust suspicion and unmerited disgrace acting on susceptible feelings had unhinged them forever. As I had observed to him, Herberts became an object of universal sympathy; his late employer was the first to seek him, and implore his forgiveness, offering him any recompense for his sufferings, and entreating him to enter his house again; but Herberts could not listen to Mr. W.'s proposals with composure, and the good man quitted him, miserable at the idea of having caused such wretchedness.

After this occurrence, fortune seemed to take delight in bestowing her favors on Herberts; his uncle who had driven him a beggar from his house, now dying, his wealth was inherited by Herberts. Our hero entered into business; business crowded upon him; he ventured into most daring speculation, and like a successful gambler, he always won the stakes. He became the husband of a lovely wife, and the father of promising sons and blooming daughters; yet rarely did the smile of happiness light up the features of this fortunate man—that one dark incident of his early life, which all the world forgot, he lived to remember. Should conversation even remotely glance that way he writhed in agony; and you soon perceived in talking with him, that there was one subject which, like the

fatal chamber of Blue Beard, it was death to open. Many years have not elapsed since I was called to the dying Herberts; though still young, his life was fast drawing to a close. Supported in his bed by a pillow, he addressed me in a weak voice: "I have long perceived, sir, that you recognized in me the poor boy you charitably protected twenty years since. I feel I am dying, and have sent for you that I might unburden my mind of a weight that sinks it to despair.—You remember me in an honorable employment under Mr. W.; he raised me from abject poverty, and reposed in me unlimited confidence—you saw me a prisoner, accused of a crime in which fraud and ingratitude were darkly blended, confronted by my old accuser, Mr. Rasdale; he knew me not; but I had never forgotten him; and when I beheld him, his cursed prediction rose to my memory, and seemed to be written in characters of fire wherever I cast my eyes; you also heard my acquittal, and strove to sooth a dejection which you judged proceeded from injured feelings; but I was guilty; yes, though pronounced innocent by my judges, *I was a felon*. I thought, that when the trial was over, when I had received the undeserved congratulations around me, I heard my venerable parent pour out her gratitude to heaven that her son was declared innocent, that life had no bitterer pangs. But I was not enough punished; my employer, the man who had cherished me in his bosom, and who, serpent like, I had stung, came to me; he implored my pardon, he besought my friendship. O! that moment of remorse and self-condemnation exceeded the horrors of the most infamous execution; but I have survived and heaven has showed down blessings on my unworthy head as if in anger; the love of my wife, the smiles of my children, pierced my guilty soul; and *forgery and felon* seemed stamped on every bank note I touched. Mr. W. still lives, an aged man, in reduced circumstances; I have hitherto supported his family, and he has given my heart with expressions of gratitude: take these notes, they exceed the amount I wronged him of.—After my death, do you deliver them to him, but let him never discover the giver's name. I would for my boy's sakes that my memory should not be dishonoured.—He died, and was interred with all the pomp of wealth, and followed to the tomb by a long train of mourning friends; for all the kindly feelings of affection dwelt in his wretched heart—he was bountiful, and gentle.—I made these reflections over the narrow space where lay his remains, and did not check the tear of regret, though it fell on the grave of a felon.

INTERESTING HISTORY.

It is known as a matter of history, that in the early part of 1755 great exertions were made by the British ministry, at the head of which was the illustrious earl of Chatham, for the reduction of the French power in the Canadas.—To carry the object into effect general Amherst, referred to in the letters of Junius, was appointed to the command of the British army in North Western America; and the British colonies in America were called upon for assistance, who contributed with alacrity their several quotas of men to effect the grand object of British enterprise. It is a fact still within the recollection of some of our oldest inhabitants, that the British army lay encamped in the summer of 1755 on the eastern bank of the Hudson a little south of the city of Albany, on the ground now belonging to John E. Van Rensselaer, esq. To this day vestiges of their encampment remain; and after a lapse of sixty years, when a great proportion of the actors of those days have passed away like shadows from the earth, the inquisitive traveller can observe the remains of the ashes, the places where they boiled their camp kettles. It was this army that under the command of Abercrombie was foiled with a severe loss in the attack on Ticonderoga, where the distinguished Howe fell at the head of his troops, in an hour that history has consecrated to his fame. In the early part of June, the eastern troops began to pour in, company after company, and such a motley assemblage of men never before thronged together on such an occasion, unless an example may be found in the ragged regiment of Sir John Falstaff, of right merry and facetious memory. It would, said my worthy ancestor who relates to me the story, have relaxed the gravity of an anchorite to have seen the descendants of the Puritans, marching through the streets of our ancient city, to take

their station on the left of the British army—some with long coats and some with short coats, and others with no coats at all, in colours as varied as the rainbow, some with their hair cropped like the army of Cromwell, and others with wigs whose curls flowed with grace around their shoulders. Their march, their accoutrements, and the whole arrangement of the troops furnished matter of amusement to the wits of the British army. The music played the airs of two centuries ago, and the *tout ensemble* upon the whole exhibited a sight to the wondering strangers that they had been unaccustomed to in their native land. Among the club of wits that belonged to the British army, there was a physician attached to the staff by the name of Doctor Shackburg, who combined with the science of the surgeon the skill and talents of a musician. To please brother Jonathan he composed a tune, and with much gravity recommended it to the officers, as one of the most celebrated airs of martial music. The joke took to the no small amusement of the British corps. Brother Jonathan exclaimed, it was *nation fine*, and in a few days nothing was heard in the provincial camp but the air of *Fankee Doodle*. Little did the author or his coadjutors suppose that an air made for the purpose of levity and ridicule, should ever be marked for such high destinies; in twenty years from that time our national march inspired the hearts of the heroes of Bunker's Hill, and in less than thirty, Lord Cornwallis and his army marched into the American lines to the tune of *Fankee Doodle*.

Albany Statesman.

THE INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS WOMEN.

The genius and character of Madame de Staël, are as notable proofs of the improvement which female minds may undergo when duly cultivated, as her writings are of the undoubted claims of such minds to improvement. From an article in the last North American Review, on the life and writings of Madame de Staël, we have copied the following paragraph. The agitation of the subject at all, is a favourable symptom; and an acknowledgement in some sort, that the intellectual powers of that sex, to which all mankind must be more or less indebted for their first impressions and early notions, are about to be more generally disclosed.

"The expediency of cultivating the intellect of man, is pretty well settled at the present day, and it seems difficult to imagine why that of woman should be neglected. If it have similar powers and equal strength, it is as deserving of care, and will repay care as well; if it be weaker and narrower, it needs the more to be strengthened, enlarged and disciplined. If the purposes of society and of life would be promoted by the establishment of domestic slavery, then every spark of intellectual light in the female Helot should be carefully extinguished; just as birds in a cage are blinded, that they may not look upon the forest and field, the blue heavens and the green earth, and long to be abroad upon the air, till melancholy should stop their song. But religion and policy alike revolt at this.

"Man's best happiness, like charity, begins at home, and, like that, is apt to stay there; and home is sure to be just what the wife may make it. Now if it were true that a woman, who can do any thing besides making a pudding or mending a stocking, does these necessary things less willingly and well, than one who can do nothing else; if it were true, as certainly it is not, that a wife submits to conjugal authority, just in proportion as she is ignorant and uncultivated, how can the great purpose of marriage, the mutual and reciprocal improvement of the moral and intellectual natures of the sexes, be promoted by an union upon such unequal terms; and what must we think of a husband *assez orgueilleusement* modest, to wish from his wife an unquestioning obedience, instead of a sympathy of thought and taste, and feeling? It is sometimes urged that, if a woman's mind be much enlarged, and her taste refined, she is apt to think differently of the duties of life, to require different pleasures from the rest of her sex; that her feelings leave the channels which the institutions of society have marked for them, and run riot, and bring her usefulness and happiness into danger. Now the plain answer to this is, that these evils happen, not because her reason was cultivated, but because it was

not cultivated well; and because the taste and intellect of women generally do not receive due culture."

Exercise in relation to Health.

There are physicians who recommend exercise after eating; others say it impedes digestion; and that rest is preferable. "Can we not," says Plutarch, "reconcile these two sentiments, and observe a just medium; abstain from bodily exercise immediately after eating, but supply its place by an amusing conversation, which fixes the attention without fatiguing, and which agreeably occupies the mind?" Such are the entertainments which have been called the desert of learned men, who roam upon the rich and agreeable subjects of history, poetry and philosophy, which afford an inexhaustible source of pleasure; this is very wise advice and ought to be observed. To take exercise before rather than after a repast is very salutary; if taken after eating, it should be very moderate; otherwise it may affect the digestion; whereas rest, or what is still better, amusing conversation, and every thing that recreates and relieves the mind, aids and facilitates this function.—TOURTELLE.

Christian Watchman.

REPARTEE.

Count Stackelberg was sent on a particular embassy, by Catharine, of Russia, into Poland; on the same occasion Thurgut was despatched by the emperor of Germany. Both these ambassadors were strangers to each other. When the morning appointed for an audience arrived, Thurgut was ushered into a magnificent saloon, where, seeing a dignified looking man, seated and attended by several Polish noblemen, who were standing most respectfully before him, the German ambassador (Thurgut) concluded it was the king, and addressed him as such, with the accustomed formalities. This dignified looking character turned out to be Stackelberg, who received the unexpected homage with pride and silence. Soon after the king entered the presence chamber, and Thurgut, perceiving his mistake, retired, much mortified and ashamed. In the evening, it so happened that both these ambassadors were playing cards at the same table with his majesty.—The German envoy threw down a card, saying, "The king of clubs?" "A mistake!" said the monarch, "it is the knave!" "Pardon me, sire," exclaimed Thurgut, casting a significant glance at Stackelberg, "this is the second time to day I have mistaken a knave for a king!" Stackelberg, though very prompt at repartee, bit his lips, and was silent.

English paper.

An instance of strict friendship in Algiers.

During the bombardment of Algiers by the marquis du Quesne, the inhabitants carried their cruelty to such a pitch, as to tie the French prisoners alive to the mouth of their cannon. A French officer, named Choisseul, and friend to an Algerine captain, was bound to the mouth of a cannon, when the captain being present, soon recognized him. He instantly solicited his friend's pardon; but not being able to obtain it, he darted on his executioners and three times rescued Choisseul. At length finding all his efforts useless, he fastened himself to the mouth of the same cannon, entangled himself in Choisseul's chains, tenderly and closely embraced him, and addressed the cannonier in these words:—"Fire! for as I cannot save my friend and benefactor, I will die with him!"

The Dey, who witnessed the shocking sight, passed many eulogiums upon the generosity of his subject, and exempted Choisseul from death.

Instance of Ingratitude.

During Monmouth's rebellion, in the reign of James the second, a certain person knowing the humane disposition of one Mrs. Gaunt, whose life was one continued exercise of beneficence, fled to her house, where he was concealed and maintained for some time; hearing, however, of the proclamation which promised an indemnity and reward to those who discovered such as harbored the rebels, he betrayed his benefactress, and such was the spirit of justice and equity which prevailed among the ministers, that he was pardoned and recompensed for his treachery, and she was burnt alive for her charity.